

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A young man has just reached Washington from Richmond, having left that city by night, something less than a week since, to avoid military service. He says that many people in Richmond whisper that the South must succeed, while the majority, perhaps, feel secure. He reports that intrenchments, skillfully planned and well defended, extend several miles from the city, and this statement agrees with that of one of our southern prisoners, an officer—who said that he counted five lines of defenses as he passed into the city by the Central Railroad.

The Montgomery Advertiser, of the 30th of September says that the deportation of the citizens of Atlanta by the orders of Gen. Sherman, shows his extreme care for supplies, and that he had to adopt that course to save his army from starvation. It does not see how Gen. Hood could have retained possession of Atlanta, but it thinks that no punishment is too severe for the cowardly miscreants who took the anxiety offered by Sherman to save their property, and went North.

The Selma Appeal says that Henry S. Foote looks on McClellan as of the peace party, and counsels that the Confederates show a readiness to welcome peace overtures. The same paper says that the Yankees are strongly fortifying Atlanta, probably for making another movement strong. Our army is at Jonesboro, with pickets six miles beyond the fortifications. The Southern journals look for a reign of terror at the North, and a great financial revolution.

Lt.-Col. L. S. Haskell, of Orange, New-Jersey, who held a command of colored troops in Gen. Birney's division, was at home on furlough when Grant advanced; but on hearing of the position of his men near Richmond, immediately left for the scene of action. His men were in the trenches, within twenty yards of the enemy's works, for some weeks before Col. Haskell left them; so close that they could hear all the orders given by the Rebels.

The Rebels lost about 200 killed and 600 wounded in the assault on the fort at Fort Knob, Major Wilson, commandant of the post, and Capt. Dinger, who were captured by the Rebels, were badly treated. Major Walker, who bravely defended Potow, and several other persons, were murdered in cold blood after the surrender of the place. The Iron Mountain Railroad is pretty badly damaged, and it will take two months to repair it.

The Montgomery Mail says that the Mississippi River is patrolled by the Yankees with sleepless watchfulness, rendering it impossible to cross anywhere. The Chief Quartermaster of Mississippi has issued orders for the preservation of worn out grain bags, grain, rags, socks, and other material of which paper can be made for the public use.

Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture, by the U. S. steamer Magdalene, of the blockade running steamer Matagorda, about 75 miles off Cape Antonio, Cuba. She was from Galveston, for Havana. Her cargo consisted of cotton, the deck load of which, some 300 bales, was thrown overboard. She is said to be a splendid steamer.

A new Rebel steamer appeared off Cape Race on Sunday. She is named—presently Caroline, and brings machinery, &c., for Newbern, N. C. She is 470 tons register, and is very fast.

Gen. Joe Johnston has been at Macon, Ga., since his removal from the command of the Rebel forces at Atlanta.

Gen. J. H. Wilson, relieved from duty with Gen. Sheridan, takes command of the cavalry with Gen. Sherman.

The Mississippi Legislature was to meet at Montgomery on the 15th of September.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the Darling & Draper Union organizations of the city, to harmonize the action of the two organizations and, if possible, agree upon a common ticket at the coming County and Assembly conventions, met last night at the rooms of the Twenty-third Street delegation. Mr. J. W. Fair in the chair. A report from the German Republicans of the city applied to be admitted to a share in the proceedings, but no motion was taken on the subject. A sub-committee of ten from each delegation was appointed to confer and agree upon a division of the others, but after a conference of more than two hours returned and reported that being unable to agree, they recommended that the matter be referred to a committee of fourteen, six to be appointed from each convention, with Messrs. Darling and Draper. A counter proposal to divide the offices fell to the ground, and finally the Committee adjourned sine die.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 467, 106 men, 164 women, 152 boys, and 105 girls—a decrease of 30 from the mortality of the previous week, and an increase of 12 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863. Of the deceased 228 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 61; infantile convulsions, 49; cholera infantum, 30; infantile convulsions, 97; diarrhea, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 56; typhoid fever, 18; diphteria, 13; disease of the heart, 11; small pox, 2. Deaths from external causes, 36—anomalous which are reported to premature birth; 5 deaths from old age; 2 drowned, 11 killed by accidents. There were 72 deaths in the institutions and 36 interments in Porter's field.

No. 2.
We are now ready to supply copies of *THE TWO PLATFORMS* (Baltimore and Chicago), printed side by side on good, firm paper, with only the very few comments needed to elucidate their antagonism. Please call or send for them in any quantity, so as to let your neighbors see for what the rival parties are contending—each speaking for itself. Price \$1 per hundred copies, cash. Where they are sent by mail we deduct from the remittance enough to pay for postage, which is about 14 cents per 100 copies.

No. 3.
The PLATFORMS in GERMAN, printed in some style as above and for sale at the same price, \$1 per 100 copies.

CAMPION DOCUMENTS.—We have just printed on a broadside, uniform with the "PLATFORM," PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S views of Democratic strategy, as presented by him in a recent interview with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin; GENERAL GEAST's Letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne; and BAYARD TAFT'S Paper on the "CHICAGO SURRENDER." All on one sheet. Price \$1 per 100. Sent by mail or by express.

When ordered by mail we deduct from the remittance enough to pay the postage, which is 14 cents per 100 copies. Send on your orders to "THE TRIBUNE."

No. 4.
Also, uniform with the above, WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?—being a portion of ALEXANDER EL STEPHENS' Speech, in which he foretells the decisions and horrors which would arise from Secession, delivered before the Secession Convention of Georgia in January, 1861. To which is added, WHO COMMENDED THE WAR?—a Catalogue of Warlike and Treasonable Acts which were committed prior to Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Price \$1 per 100 copies.

No. 5.
Also, uniform with the above, THE REAL CHICAGO PLATFORM, AS EXPOUNDED BY THE DEMOCRATIC ORATORS AT CHICAGO; being Extracts from the Speeches of distinguished Democratic Orators made at Chicago during the sitting of the Convention at that place in August last.

No. 6.
In German—LINCOLN OR McCLELLAN? A Letter from Doctor FRANCIS LIEBER to the German voters in America. Uniform with the above. Price \$1 per 100 copies. A forcible and eloquent address to the Germans of this country, showing up the sham Democrats, and comparing the record and the position of Mr. Lincoln with those of General McClellan. The wickedness of the McClellan-Pendleton-Vandenberg platform has not been more clearly shown up than in this address.

No. 7.
After a few more copies of McPherson's Political History of the United States during the Great Rebellion, received and for sale at THE TRIBUNE. Price \$1 per copy. This work is most useful and convenient to public speakers of all parties.

failures have given a new shock to speculators to produce and merchandise here, and commercial credits are carefully examined.

Union Campaign Committee.

At a meeting called on Thursday last of citizens without distinction of party, in favor of supporting the Government during the ensuing campaign, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed who shall set aside of the financial interests of the State in support of the Government during the present Presidential Campaign, and shall take other action in reference to the pending election, so as to aid and strengthen the Government in its struggle against the Rebellion.

The following committee was appointed to carry out this resolution, to whom or to George Cabot Ward, Treasurer, No. 56 Wall street, contributions may be sent:

Moses Taylor, Jonathan Sturges, Edward Minter, John Stevens, William H. Webb, W. R. Venable, George Carot Ward, M. H. Grinnell, George Cresswell, Francis Skiddy, A. M. Cozzens, Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard W. Jerome, P. S. Fowles.

On the eighth page we print a very full list of candidates for Congress in the approaching elections, with a statement of those already chosen, and the vote in 1862 in the Districts yet to elect.

The meeting to-night at Astoria, will be ad-

dressed by Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the Union nominee for Congress, in the First Dis-

trict. This is the opening of the campaign in that District, which, if carried at all, will be by dint of downright hard work. That which

Mr. Curtis begins to-night he will continue till the day of election, and he will be backed by the strongest and best men in the District. His nomination is received with the most hearty good will and the liveliest enthusiasm by the voters of Queens

Suffolk and Richmond. Mr. Curtis's election will be honorable to them and creditable to the State, and his personal popularity is so great that he will poll a very large vote. There is a large Democratic majority to overcome, but if his friends do their duty by scattering pamphlets and electioneering sheets broadcast among the people, and holding meetings in every town and village every night for the next five weeks, he may be elected. The district has never had so strong a man to work for before, nor one who could work so well for himself. But the efforts of others must not be relaxed on that account. His opponent is a Copperhead of the purest quality. Make the people understand that the issue is Union and a speedy and honorable peace, or Disunion, or a patched-up compromise and successive wars for years to come. Given over as they have been to the Democratic party for years, they are yet a thrifty, intelligent people who can be made to understand that their own prosperity depends upon the war being brought to a speedy and honorable end, and that that will never be done under a Democratic administration. Convince them that their true interests will be served by the election of Mr. Curtis, and they will give their votes to a man whose personal character has already won from them their regard and respect.

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WHO SUPPORT McCLELLAN AND PENDLETON?

I. Every Tory and anti-Liberal journal in the British Isles is a bigoted, noisy, violent champion of our Rebel slaveholders, insisting that their Confederacy must and ought to triumph over the Union—that the South can never be subdued, and never should be. *Every one of these journals advocates and hopes for the success of McClellan.*

II. Every Imperial, anti-Republi- can Journal based in France, together with the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the Imperial organ in this City, is a champion of our slaveholders' Rebellion, or Southern independence, and of the election of McClellan. They evidently consider the last of these desiderata the condition or complement of the two former.

III. *Millard Fillmore*, who is 1865 volun-

teered the assertion that, in case of a Republi-

cian triumph in the pending Presidential Elec-

tion, the South would break up the Union, and be justified in so doing, is out for McClellan.

IV. *Richard W. Lawler*, who about the time of her accession, wrote that, whenever South

Carolina should call on him to do so, he was

ready to fight in her service, is an active and

loyal admirer of McClellan.

V. *Henry Grinnell*, who has been quoted

without contradiction in the Richmond journals

as heart and soul with the slaveholding Rebels, was an active and prominent supporter of McClellan.

VI. *Gen. Robert Patterson*, who, in flagrant

defiance of his orders, turned his army away

from fighting or holding Gen. Johnston's Rebel

forces on the Shenshaw near Winchester, march- ing it back toward Maryland and so allowing Johnston to hurry his troops to join Beauregard at Manassas, and thus defeat the Union army at Bull Run, is a zealous supporter of McClellan.

VII. *Gen. Fitz John Porter*, who was Gen.

Patterson's Chief of Staff, and who has since

been found guilty by a Court Martial of treason-

able disaffection of orders and refusal to fight

at the second battle of Bull Run, whereby Gen.

Porter was defeated, and who was thereafter cashiered from the Army, is a thick-and-thin sup-

porter of McClellan.

VIII. *George W. Woodward*, who declared,

while Secession was in progress, that he wanted

the dissolution of the States run North

of his State (Pennsylvania) and who last year

pronounced fitting the Union armies by draft

unconstitutional, is a zealous partisan of McClellan's election.

IX. *Horatio Seymour*, who in 1861 proposed to

a friend that the State of New-York should adopt

the Montgomery Constitution and so join the

Southern Confederacy, is stamping our State

for McClellan.

X. *Rodman M. Price*, ex-Governor of New-

Jersey, who wrote a public letter to L. W.

Barnett, of Newark, urging that New-Jersey

should secede from the Union and join the

Southern Confederacy, is stamping day and

night for McClellan.

XI. *C. Godfrey Gauthier*, Mayor of this City,

brought the Common Council's recent resolve

not to contribute to the expense of the

Confederacy.

XII. *John C. Frémont*, ex-Governor of

California, who has recently returned to the

United States, is a zealous admirer of McClellan.

XIII. *John C. Breckinridge*, Vice-President

of the United States, is a zealous admirer of McClellan.

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